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Stated Meeting, March 2, 1894.

President, Mr. FRALEY, in the Chair.

Mr. Julius F. Sachse, a newly elected member, was presented to the Chair and took his seat.

Correspondence was submitted as follows:

A letter accepting membership was received from Col. Henry A. DuPont, Wilmington, Del.

A circular from the National Sculpture Society, New York, requesting the Society to become a member of same.

Letters of acknowledgment were received from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest (138–141); Literary and Historical Society, Quebec, Canada (96–141, and Catalogue, Parts i–iv).

Letters of acknowledgment (142) were received from the Nova Scotia Institute of Science, Halifax; Mr. Horatio Hale, Clinton, Ontario; Geological Survey, Ottawa, Canada; Literary and Historical Society, University Laval, Quebec, Canada; Canadian Institute, Toronto, Canada; Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society, Winnipeg; Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me.; Society of Natural History, Maine Historical Society, Portland, Me.; Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.; Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier; Massachusetts Historical Society, State Library of Massachusetts, Boston Society of Natural History, Boston Athenæum, Prof. T. M. Drown, Messrs. S. P. Sharples, Robert C. Winthrop, Boston, Mass.; Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Mr. Robert R. Toppan, Cambridge, Mass.; Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.; Prof. Elihu Thomson, Swampscott, Mass.; Dr. James Ellis Humphrey, Weymouth Heights, Mass.; American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.; Rhode Island Agricultural Station, Kingston; Providence Franklin Society, Brown University, Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, R. I.; Mr. George F. Dunning, Farmington, Conn.; Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford;

Yale University, Profs. O. C. Marsh, H. A. Newton, New Haven, Conn.; Prof. James Hall, Albany, N. Y.; Society of Natural Sciences, Buffalo, N. Y.; Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N. Y.; Prof. J. M. Hart, Ithaca, N. Y.; Historical Society, Academy of Medicine, New York Hospital, American Museum of Natural History, Meteorological Observatory, University of the City of New York, Profs. J. A. Allen, Isaac H. Hall, J. J. Stevenson, Messrs. Thomas C. Clarke, Charles P. Daly, James Douglas, New York, N. Y.; Prof. W. LeConte Stevens, Troy, N. Y.; Vassar Brothers' Institute, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Geological Society of America, Academy of Science, Rochester, N. Y.; Oneida Historical Society, Utica, N. Y.; Free Public Library, Jersey City, N. J.; Prof. Robert N. Rogers, Madison, N. J.; New Jersey Historical Society, Newark; Profs. Charles W. Shields, Charles A. Young, Princeton, N. J.; Prof. Charles F. Hines, Prof. Lyman B. Hall, Haverford, Pa.; Messrs. Charles H. Cramp, Louis Vossion, Samuel Wagner, Mrs. Helen Abbott-Michael, Philadelphia; Smithsonian Institution, United States Geological Survey, Surgeon-General's Office, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Weather Bureau, Col. Garrick Mallery, Prof. Charles A. Schott, Drs. John S. Billings, W. J. Hoffman, Mr. William B. Taylor, Washington, D. C.; Enoch Pratt Free Library, Maryland Institute, Prof. Ira Remsen, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Thomas Leiper Patterson, Cumberland, Md.; Journal of the United States Artillery, Fortress Monroe, Va.; Prof. J. W. Mallet, University of Virginia, Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.; Georgia Historical Society, Savannah; University of Alabama, University P. O.; Texas Academy of Science, Austin; Agricultural Experiment Station, Knoxville, Tenn.; Prof. E. W. Claypole, Akron, O.; University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati Observatory, Cincinnati, O.; Editor of *The Journal of Neurology*, Granville, O.; Gen. W. F. Raynolds, Detroit, Mich.; Geological Survey, Jefferson City, Mo.; Purdue Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind.; Society of Civil Engineers, Remington, Ind.; Academy of Natural Sciences, Davenport, Ia.; State Historical Society, Iowa City, Ia.; University of California, Berkeley; Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal.; Prof. J. C. Branner, Palo Alto, Col.; Prof. Daniel Kirkwood, Riverside, Cal.; Prof. George Davidson, San Francisco, Cal.; Kansas University Quarterly, Lawrence; Kansas Academy of Science, Topeka; Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.; State Historical Society, Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb.; University of Wyoming, Laramie; Academy of Science, Tacoma, Wash.; Lieut. A. B. Wyckoff, North Lakima, Wash.; Central Meteorological Observatory, Sociedad-Cientifica " Antonio Alzate," Dr. Antonio Peñafiel, Mexico, Mexico; Agricultural Experiment Station, Las Cruces, N. M.

Accessions to the Library were reported from the Royal Society of South Australia, Adelaide; Prof. A. W. Bickerton, Christchurch, N. Z.; Société Impériale des Naturalestes, Moscow, Russia; Académie Impériale des Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia; Section für Naturkunde des O. T. C., Anthropologische Gesellschaft, Vienna, Austria; K. P. Meteorologische Institut, Berlin, Prussia; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, etc., Munich, Bavaria; École Nat. Sup. des Mines, Bureau des Longitudes, Société Française de Physique, Paris, France; Philological Society, Cambridge, Eng.; Geographical Society, Literary and Philosophical Society, Manchester, Eng.; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.; Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.; Scientific Association, Meriden, Conn.; College of Physicians, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Messrs. Henry Phillips, Jr., Frederick Prime, Philadelphia; Smithsonian Institution, Citizens' Association of the District of Columbia, Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Alexander Macfarlane, Austin, Texas.; Historical Society of Southern California, San Francisco; Prof. J. P. Walton, Muscatine, Ia.; Institute of Jamaica, Kingston; Agricultural Experiment Stations, Amherst, Mass.; Geneva, N. Y.; Experiment, Ga.; Baton Rouge, La.; Fort Collins, Colo.; Las Cruces, N. M.

Photographs for the Society's Album were received from

Dr. George R. Morehouse, Messrs. William V. McKean and Robert Patterson.

Dr. Rothrock read a paper on "The Present Condition and Future Prospect of the Pennsylvania Forests."

Dr. Morris corroborated the destruction of timber by insects as referred to in Dr. Rothrock's paper.

Dr. Morris read the following communication on "Tuberculosis in Animals:"

Some months since I was present at the slaughter of a herd of cattle on account of a dread of their being tainted with tuberculosis. This disease had been diagnosed as present in the original herd more than two months previously and all suspected animals had then been killed. The farmer, however, was not satisfied that the disease had been stamped out, and preferred to have the rest slaughtered while still in good condition for food as determined by experts who were present. In the lungs of two of them a few hard nodules were found, and on the intestinal walls of nearly all were small round masses which, on being incised, gave vent to a greenish, gritty, cheesy mass. In the opinion of the veterinary surgeon who was present these were not tubercular. They reminded me more of such small, cheesy masses as are often found in human post-mortem examinations and are apt to be disregarded unless found abundantly in subjects of true miliary tubercle when we often consider them as proof that the disease has become disseminated through the entire organism. With these exceptions, and also the occurrence of numerous vascular, subcutaneous lymphatics (called "beans" by the butcher boys), the cattle showed no disease, but, on the other hand, compared favorably with some Western steers which were slaughtered at the same time. The veterinary above mentioned called my attention to the comparative absence of these "beans" and small, yellowish-white bodies in the Western grain-fed stock and attributed their frequent or almost universal occurrence in Eastern cattle to something in the food or pasture grounds or water used by our cattle. This has set me to thinking whether there may not be some filaria or other intestinal parasite which causes such spurious cyst-like formations. But while waiting for opportunity to investigate this more closely, a gentleman observed to me that some gypsy boys whom he had played with in his youth had shown him a bottle which they said contained a poison prepared from mouldy hay, capable of producing sickness of a lingering, wasting character, terminating in death—like consumption in general character. Immediately the idea occurred to me that we *may* find in this direction the true nature and mode of action and dissemination of tubercle in the human family. The extent of its association with the "bacillus tuberculosis" has led most observers to consider the latter as standing in causal relation to the disease. Now this is a microscopic fungus; and it therefore seems to me there is no *à priori* improbability of its existence in musty hay and fodder; and when we consider the condition of food given to much of the live stock by improvident and unthrifty farmers a ready explanation of the spread of the disease now so generally dreaded is at hand. In speaking on the subject with Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, the distinguished bacteriologist, I found him fully alive to the possibilities of fruitful results from investigations into the transplantation of fungoid and actino-mycoid growths from a vegetable basis to animals; and that some German authorities have already done good work in this direction. Observations tending to establish an identity between the bacillus tuberculosis and other fungoid growths could not fail of being most important aids to us in combating the dread disease which sweeps away such a large portion of the human race. Nor should we forget that during the late war of the Rebellion a very fatal epidemic of "spotted fever," "black measles" or cerebro-spinal meningitis, as it was called, broke out among soldiers who were supplied with mouldy hay which was used for bedding. The epidemic spread by contagion quite extensively.

I have also been informed that the disease among horses known as cerebro-spinal meningitis is clearly traceable to mouldy hay; among the Dutch farmers near Lancaster it is called "putrid sorethroat," because the mucous membrane of the throat becomes inflamed and gangrenous, and the bolus of food is not swallowed, owing to paralysis of the muscles of deglutition We have thus as it were a connecting link with the phenomena of diphtheria, which is also traced to a mould or fungus which may grow upon any abraded, moist or mucous surface. The tendency of pathological investigations and studies during the past twenty years has been more and more towards the discovery of intimate causal relations between many diseases not formerly recognized as zymotic, and corresponding fungi or "bacteria" or "bacilli." We forget too often that these are only terms for microscopic fungi or moulds: that the same laws of propagation and growth govern them as their larger congeners: that the very term "zymotic" so long used in medical literature shows that our predecessors properly classed them as the results of "ferments:" and thus are liable to be led away from true methods of checking their ravages. Undoubtedly these are to be sought by better acquaintance with their life-conditions: and a large step in advance will have been made if we should be able to trace them from their ordinary and comparatively innocuous vegetable *habitats* to their dangerous migrations to animals. I do not know that in this connection attention has been drawn to the typhus-fever epidemics which have followed extensive vegetable disease, *e. g.*, the Irish potato rot: or the effect of ergotized rye and wheat on the poorer classes in Italy and the Balkan provinces. To return to the subject of tuberculosis in animals, including man: the conditions for its virulent spread are eminently those favoring fungous growths—deficient vital force (whether original or acquired from overstrain), damp dwellings, overheated vitiated air, and insufficient food. Add to these the germ, and the result is not long in showing itself. Take these away, and the germ is harmless, comparatively. A good illustration of this is to be found in the animals, especially the monkeys crowded together in our zoölogical gardens. What better field could be found for a properly conducted series of experiments on the thorough disinfection of air and food; isolation of infected individuals; and curative agents? The latter should embrace such bactericides as can enter the circulation harmlessly, and such natural food as will sustain the animals. The late Dr. Shippen's experience with the lessening of tuberculous and scrofulous disease among the colored inmates of the House of Refuge after the introduction of cornmeal as a large part of their diet should not be lost sight of. Might not a diet of cocoanuts and palmnuts be useful to our monkeys?

In conclusion, I would urge upon our microscopists the study of the whole class of moulds and fungi, both in their usual forms, and as to their transplanted forms in animal media and in living animals.

Pending nominations Nos. 1273 and 1274 were read.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Rev. Robert W. Rogers, Ph.D., be appointed a delegate to represent the Society at the Congrés Internationale des Orientalistes, to be held at Geneva, in September, 1894, providing that the same shall entail no expense whatever upon the Society.

And the Society was adjourned by the President.

Stated Meeting, March 16, 1894.

Dr. J. Cheston Morris in the Chair.

Correspondence was submitted as follows:

A letter accepting membership from Sir Henry Bessemer, London, Eng.

An invitation from the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, to attend its Fiftieth Anniversary, March 12, 1894.

Letters of envoy were received from the Geological Survey of India, Calcutta; Société des Naturalistes, Moscow, Russia; K. Sächsiche Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Leipzig; Société d'Histoire Naturelle, Strassburg, Alsace.